

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1
F7629R Recreation Map

Reserve

Deschutes - - - -
National Forest



Tumalo Falls, Deschutes National Forest

Information for
Mountain Travelers.
O O O

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

THIS Forest is your property; use it, enjoy it, and leave it unspoiled for your next trip or the next traveler.

The Deschutes National Forest, with an area of over 2,000,000 acres, stretches from Mount Jefferson almost to Crater Lake. Between these two landmarks lies a region of varied interest beyond description. Here are snow-capped peaks and arid deserts, hot springs and ice caves, level stretches of farming land and rugged upthrusts of fantastic lava. Large streams gush from the hillsides in the most unexpected places; lakes without apparent inlet or outlet have been stocked with fish until the veriest novice can fill his basket. Deer and bear are found in varying quantities in all parts of this great playground.

The Forest Service has built roads and trails which are open to the public; camping places have been set aside and fitted with conveniences for the tourist, and the only restrictions are that you be careful with fire, observe the ordinary rules of sanitation, and help conserve the fish and game by observing the liberal State laws covering these resources.

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

THE METOLIUS RIVER

This region, it would seem, was created for the special benefit of the lover of the great out-of-doors, and is readily accessible by automobile.

The river's visible source is about 2 miles above Camp Sherman, where it springs full-grown from the foot of Black Butte. Fishing here is good throughout the season.

Four miles from the Metolius River by automobile road is Suttles Lake, where bathing and fishing are



Dolly Vardens for Supper, from Odell Lake

unsurpassed. Blue Lake, which lies in an old crater and is rightly named, can be reached from Suttles Lake in an hour's walk.

A comprehensive view of this whole Metolius region, where Mount Jefferson, Three-Fingered Jack, Mount Washington, and the Three Sisters keep guard to the west, may be obtained by taking a trip to the summit of Black Butte. Here the Forest Service maintains a lookout throughout the summer months. The officer in charge will be glad to point out the interesting features of the country and explain how the fires are spotted and reported to the Ranger and how eventually they are extinguished.

BROKEN TOP MOUNTAIN AND TUMALO CANYON

One trip of 24 miles out of Bend will take you from the heat of the desert to perpetual snow. Leaving Bend and turning west across the Deschutes River, you pass the State Fish Hatchery, which is well worth stopping to see, and thence



Glacier on Broken Top

up Tumalo Canyon, which has been set aside as a park, thus assuring the natural beauty of the falls. Tumalo Ranger Station is passed 18 miles from Bend. From here the road climbs rapidly to the summit of the Broken Top divide, which is but a short distance from the crater of the mountain, where glaciers and snow fields persist throughout the year.

THE BEND-SPARKS LAKE-CRANE PRAIRIE LOOP

For a more extended trip, the Loop drive from Bend is recommended. Leaving Bend on the west side of the Deschutes, follow the Forest signboards; at the foot of Bachelor Butte make a halt and test your walking endurance by climbing to the summit of the butte. This butte stands away from the main Cascade divide and commands an unparalleled view of the magnificent panorama of the Cascades and Paulina Mountains.

Not far from Bachelor Pass is Lost Lake, which is considered by many to be the most beautiful lake of the region. Fishing is excellent here at certain seasons.



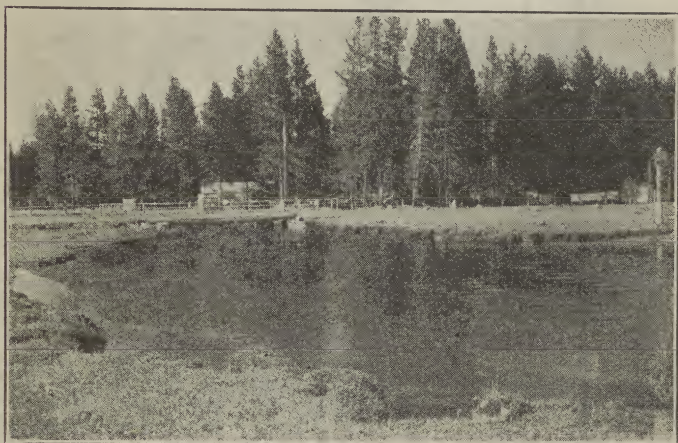
Irish Mountain—from South Shore of Irish Lake. A forest fire would turn these timbered slopes into almost a desert

From Lost Lake continue to Sparks Lake, where a few days may be spent to good advantage exploring the surrounding region. The Soda Springs, north of the lake, are of interest, also a trip to the Green Lakes and the foot of the South Sister, and for the hardier hikers the South Sister presents a challenge with a compensating reward.

From Sparks Lake the road skirts the edge of Devils Lake where the Indians of old have left a signboard on the rocks, the meaning of which is only to be guessed at.

From here Elk Lake is soon reached, with its excellent fishing and camping. Many tourists spend the whole summer here. The Forest Service has surveyed a number of summer home sites on Elk Lake, which may be rented at a nominal sum.

From Elk Lake the trip continues to the Lava Lakes, which are the visible head of the Deschutes River, thence to Crane Prairie, where the Deschutes



The Home of a Forest Ranger—Crane Prairie Ranger Station

winds slowly through the lawnlike meadow, its margin fringed with purple lupines and golden mimulus.

Leaving Crane Prairie return can be made to Bend, past the head of Fall River, or the trip continued past Davis Lake, thence to Crescent, Odell, and Crater Lakes.

When you clean your fish don't throw the refuse in the streams; some one may be camped below you, or you may sometime wish to camp below on this same stream. Hundreds of people get their drinking water from the streams on the National Forests. Bury all camp refuse and body excrement. Obey the well-recognized laws of ordinary sanitation.

THE CRANE PRAIRIE—CRATER LAKE TRIP

Continuing southward from Crane Prairie, 20 miles of fair road leads to Davis Lake, which, surrounded by a broad meadow, lies at the foot of Maiden Peak. On this peak is another Forest Service fire lookout, which affords a splendid view of both the east and west sides of the Cascade summit.

From here it is a short trip to Odell Lake, where are found hotel accommodations and boats for hire.



The forage resources of the National Forests are utilized by live stock, thus reducing the fire hazard and helping out the country's meat supply.
Crane Prairie, Deschutes National Forest

Fishing is well up to the standard. From Odell Lake it is a short drive to Crescent Lake. A trail leads to Diamond Lake from this point, crossing the summit of the Cascades near Windigo Butte. Diamond Lake can also be reached by auto road by way of the town of Crescent.

If you are contemplating a trip to Crater Lake, it is best to go from Crescent Lake to the town of Crescent, where gasoline is available. From here a drive of 65 miles will bring you to Crater Lake.

You know how you dislike to camp among old tin cans and torn papers, so clean up your camp.

PAULINA LAKE—EAST LAKE—NEWBERRY CRATER

Thirty-eight miles from Bend, following The Dalles-California Highway for about 24 miles, is the rim of Newberry Crater, where Paulina Lake and East Lake lie within the huge depression caused by the destruction of old Newberry Mountain. This mountain system is commonly known as the Paulina Mountains, a range distinct and separate from the Cascades. Paulina Creek is the only outlet of these lakes and there is no apparent inlet,



The gleam of a camper's tent on the shores of Crescent Lake.
Diamond Peak in background

yet Paulina Creek flows throughout the year and pours over the rim of the crater in one of the most beautiful falls of the region.

At East Lake there are hot mineral springs and hotel accommodations. A camping ground is maintained by the Forest Service. One could spend weeks here exploring the crater, where there are cliffs of obsidian, from which the Indians used to make their arrowheads, still to be found around the lake. Fishing is excellent and boats are to be had

for a small rental. There are several caves in the vicinity of Newberry Crater, where ice may be found throughout the year. The ice caves are very popular places on hot summer days.

Additional information with regard to the details of other trips will be gladly furnished by the Forest Supervisor at Bend, and throughout the National Forest the various officers of the Forest Service will gladly give information and assistance. All they ask in return is a clean camp and care with fire, which is the arch enemy of green forests.

If you find a fire, put it out if you can, but be sure in any case to report it to the nearest forest officer. Failure to do this may result in the total destruction of your favorite camping place, to say nothing of the loss in timber.

There are Forest Service telephones scattered throughout the Forest which you may use. When you pass a Ranger Station it is a good plan to give the ranger your name and destination so that important messages may be sent to you.

The Forest Service allows the leasing of small tracts of land for summer homes. Home-site areas have been surveyed at Odell, Elk, and East Lakes, and on the Metolius River. These sites may be rented for a small yearly fee of from \$8 to \$15.

The Forest Service has spent considerable time and money putting up signs for the benefit of the public; please leave them unmutilated and undisturbed.

FOREST OFFICERS OF THE DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST, BEND, OREG.

H. L. Plumb, Forest Supervisor.

J. V. Horton, Grazing Examiner.

J. W. Collette, Senior Clerk.

Forest Rangers are in charge of the following
ranger districts:

Sisters District, Sisters, Oreg.

Bend District, Bend, Oreg.

La Pine District, La Pine, Oreg.

Crescent District, Crescent, Oreg.

Fort Rock District, Fort Rock, Oreg.

The mountain ranges within the National Forests are summer pasture for many thousands of sheep and cattle. This live stock is in the National Forest under permit from the Government. The owners pay a grazing fee which helps reimburse the Government for the money it spends each year in the protection of the Forests from fire. The cowmen and sheepmen cooperate fully with the forest rangers in fire protection.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECREATION SEEKERS

Suit.—Preferably of some strong material, such as khaki, whipcord, or overall.

Mackinaw or sweater.

Medium-weight underwear.

Socks.—Two pairs medium weight or one pair heavy.

Shirt.—Flannel or khaki, light or medium weight.

Shoes.—Stout, easy, with heavy soles.

Boots.

Leggings.—Canvas or leather if shoes are worn instead of boots.

Buckskin gloves.

Beds.—Air beds are comfortable where they can be carried, since they can be placed even on bare rocks.

Bedding.—The most serviceable is a quilt of eiderdown or wool with an extra covering of denim. The quilt can be sewed or pinned with blanket pins along the bottom to form a sleeping bag. If blankets are chosen, it should be borne in mind that two light ones are warmer than a single heavy one.

A 7 by 7 foot 10-ounce canvas, when folded, will make a ground cloth and an extra cover, and is also useful as a pack cover. The Army “shelter half” is preferred by some.

Let's keep our National Forests as we do our lawns, not as we do our city dumps.

SIX RULES FOR SPORTSMEN

1. *Be a real sportsman.* There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. *Make sure it's a buck.* If you can't see his horns—she hasn't got any.

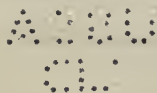
3. *Help to enforce the game law.* Game and fish are public property, and only a game hog will take more than his fair and legal share. Violations should be reported to the nearest deputy warden, forest ranger, or game protective association.

4. *Respect the ranchman's property.* He regards the man who leaves his gates open, cuts his fences, disturbs his live stock, or shoots near his dwellings, as an outlaw. Put yourself in his place.

5. *Be careful with your camp fire and matches.* One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

6. *Leave a clean camp and a clean record.* Unburied garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for a sportsman to leave behind him.

If you cut the trees around the camping ground, you will soon be camping on a woodpile instead of in a cool, clean Forest.



SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES

1. *Matches*.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. *Tobacco*.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. *Making camp*.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from around it.

4. *Leaving camp*.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and earth.

5. *Bonfires*.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. *Fighting fires*.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

It's your National Forest and your playground—help protect it from fire.

There are tourist registers at the main camping grounds where you can sign your name.

REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Deschutes National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave. Set an example for the other fellow.

BEND to

	Miles		Miles		Miles
Sisters*	26	Redmond*	21	Marion Lake.....(Trail)...	14
		Head of Metolius River	14	Huckleberry Patch.....(Trail)...	11
		Allingham Ranger Station	17	Mount Jefferson.....(Trail)...	18
		McKenzie Road Summit.....	16		
		Heisings Ranch.....	18		
		Suttles Lake*.....	15	Blue Lake.....(Trail)...	2½
La Pine*	33	Crane Prairie.....	21	Cultus Lake.....	4½
		Fort Rock*.....	38	Davis Lake.....	20
		Crescent*.....	17	Lava Lake.....	10
Crescent*	51	Crescent Lake.....	17½	Diamond Peak.....(Trail)...	10
		Odell Lake.....	19		
		Crater Lake*.....	65		
		Davis Lake.....	19		
		Fort Rock*.....	35		
Fort Rock* (via La Pine).....	73	South Ice Cave.....	17		
Fort Rock (via China Hat).....	60	Silver Lake*.....	16		
		Summer Lake*.....	66		
		Lakeview*.....	116		
Millican.....	28				
Pine Mountain Ranger Station.....	36				
Spring River.....	20				
Arnold Ice Cave.....	18				
Lava Butte.....	11				
Tumalo Ranger Station.....	18				
Sparks Lake.....	29				
Lost Lake.....	25				
Crane Prairie.....	46				
Pringle Falls.....	32				
Head of Fall River.....	31				
Edison Ice Cave.....	31				
Lava Lake.....	56				
Cultus Lake.....	50				
Davis Lake.....	66				
Paulina Falls.....	38				
East Lake.....	44				
Crescent Lake.....	68				
Odell Lake.....	70				
Big Marsh.....	66				
Crater Lake.....	116				
Diamond Lake.....	100				
East Lake (via China Hat).....	43				
Broken Top Mountain.....	24				
Elk Lake.....	36				
Bachelor Pass.....	21				

The above table of distances covers only the more important points of interest on the Deschutes National Forest. To use the table, start at a given point, for instance, Bend. Look up your destination, for example, Sisters, and the distance is indicated in the "miles" column, or 26; then from Sisters to Allingham Ranger Station 17 miles, from Allingham Ranger Station to Huckleberry Patch 11 miles by trail.

*The stars indicate gasoline filling stations.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
W. B. GREELEY, FORESTER

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1921

Scale
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
— ADJACENT NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

- LEGEND
- Longhorn Dish
 - Line Rod
 - Corral
 - Spring
 - Well
 - Telephone Instrument
 - Telephone Line



Compiled at District Office, Portland, 1918
from U. S. G. S. G. L. O. Forest Service
and other surveys
Traced at District Office
Revised October, 1920

